

Free Medical Advice

You need a doctor many times when you don't call one. You suffer pain in fifty forms and yet you won't call the doctor, because you hope that the pain "will go away after a while." And, too, you know by experience, that that first visit of the doctor is generally followed by many others, with the inevitable consequence of a big bill "for professional services." You don't know what to do for yourself or what to take. But suppose the doctor could come free, absolutely free, the advice of one of the most

Eminent Physicians

in the United States? You can. The physician is right here. He has an office in the building, he has a staff of correspondents to assist him, and anyone and everyone, who needs medical advice is invited to write to him. If it's baby's health or mother's or the health of any member of the family you may write about it, sure of a careful reading of your letter, sure of a conscientious diagnosis of your case.

Sure of a Cure

If cure is possible. Every letter will be held as a strictly confidential communication. Remember these facts.

We offer you medical advice from one of the most eminent practitioners in the United States, whether our medicines suit your particular case or not. We offer you this advice at the cost of the two cent stamp which it will take to bring your letter to our office. Address: The Medical Department, Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE STATE OF TRADE

A FURTHER PERCEPTIBLE QUIETING DOWN.

A WAITING DISPOSITION.

A Hesitation to Embark in New Enterprises. Pending a Definite Settlement of Our Controversy With Spain—Industries Doing Well.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: The effects of the prevailing uncertainty in foreign affairs is reflected in a further perceptible quieting down of the general trade, so far as future engagements are concerned, in nearly all parts of the country. While there is a little more activity to be noted in the demand for seasonable staples at the West and Northwest, where better weather has helped retail and wholesale trade alike, rather more quiet is reported at the East and at South Atlantic and Gulf ports, where the interruption to business has become particularly serious. The disposition to buy only actual necessities has developed a hand-to-mouth demand, in the latter sections of the country; but the chief effect is found in the indisposition to embark in new enterprises, or to contract new obligations, pending a definite settlement of the foreign controversy.

In the iron trade, business continues of large volume, but the bulk of this is claimed to be on account of orders previously booked, and new business, where noted, is for small individual lots.

Wool continues dull at nominal prices at the East, and the activity in wool is confined chiefly to goods needed at once. Cotton-goods prices are steady, except for print-cloths. Talk of curtailing production is continued. Low-price wools continue in most active demand in this branch of trade. A heavy export demand is reported in white goods, and prices are considerably higher. The price situation is one of comparative steadiness.

The business failures in the United States number 215 for the week, against 239 last week, 136 in 1897, and 239 in 1896. The exports of cereals are large. The shipments of wheat (four included as wheat this week, from the United States, and Canada) 1,344,000 bushels, against 1,375,000 last week, 2,047,000 bushels in 1897, and 2,047,000 bushels in 1896, 2,374,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,374,000 bushels in 1894.

Corn exports are over 1,000,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 last week, 1,000,000 bushels in 1897, and 1,000,000 bushels in 1896, 1,000,000 bushels in 1895, and 1,000,000 bushels in 1894.

EFFECT OF CRISIS.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will say: The business of Congress is in a state of uncertainty, but the form of declaration is not in doubt. The President's strong statement of the situation, and the question in Congress, his proposal, will without change of policy, continue as it is. There is some hindrance to business, and yet the volume of payments through clearing-houses and banks last week, and the volume of New York about 2 per cent larger than in 1897, show that the speculative stagnation here makes the aggregate lower.

The industries are doing well, because they have enormous orders taken in February of March, and earlier, which are being executed for periods varying from a fortnight to several months.

In the iron trade there are orders for about 200,000 tons of structural work, held up by questions of law. While new business orders in this line is still very heavy, the production is so large that it may easily be disastrously checked by a persistent restriction of the current demand.

With prices for print-cloths still at the point ever touched, the buying of cotton goods is more hindered than many are willing to admit by the idea that other goods, not equally over-priced, may likewise advance in price. The stagnation in wool is something remarkable, the total sales at the three chief markets having been only 1,132,444 pounds, against 1,262,444 in 1897, and 1,262,444 in 1896, and 1,262,444 in 1895, and 1,262,444 in 1894.

Wheat rose 1-16, and 1-16, at the end of the week, although Atlantic exports for the week have been 3,045,021 bushels, flour included, against 3,045,021 last week, and Pacific exports, 82,568 bushels, against 212,568 last week. The total for both coasts for the two weeks of April has been 7,591,126 bushels, against 7,591,126 last week, and 7,591,126 in 1897, and 7,591,126 in 1896, and 7,591,126 in 1895, and 7,591,126 in 1894.

The volume of legitimate business is enormous, and mean while failures are remarkably small for the week. The total for the week have been 4,000,000 bushels, against 4,000,000 last week, and 4,000,000 in 1897, and 4,000,000 in 1896, and 4,000,000 in 1895, and 4,000,000 in 1894.

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